Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the first full paragraph of page 13 (i.e., lines 3-23) with the following

amended paragraph:

-- The polarization is defined as follows: S-polarized light is polarized light L in a direction

perpendicular to a section of a projection optical system OP as shown in FIG. 12A. P-polarized

light is polarized light L in a direction parallel to a section of a projection optical system OP as

shown in FIG. 12A. Here, FIG. 12 is a typical view that defines p-polarized light and p-

polarized light. In other words, s-polarized light polarizes in a [[Y]] Y'-axis direction, while p-

polarized light polarizes in an [[X]] X'-axis direction, where a Z axis is a progress direction of

the light L, the [[X]] X' axis is a direction orthogonal to the Z axis and parallel to a section (or

paper surface) of the projection optical system OP, and the [[Y]] Y' axis is a direction orthogonal

to the section (or paper surface) of the projection optical system OP. The contrast of a pattern

141 will be calculated using the s-polarized light and p-polarized light, which repeats in the [[X]]

X'-axis direction as shown in FIG. 13. FIG. 13 is a typical view of a mask pattern that repeats in

the [[X]] X'-axis direction. --

Please replace the paragraph begins at line 21 of page 14 through line 5 of page 15 with

the following amended paragraph:

-- In order to achieve high-resolution imaging performance as predicted by the scalar theory, the

p-polarized light is removed from light that includes the p-polarized light and the s-polarized

light, and only the s-polarized light may be used for imaging a pattern. That is, as shown in FIG.

15, s-polarized light 162 that has a polarization direction in the [[Y]] Y'-axis direction is usable

to image, at high resolution, a line pattern 161 as a mask pattern that elongates in a [[Y]] Y'-axis

direction. FIG. 15 is a typical view showing a relationship between a pattern forming direction

and a polarization direction. --